

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.

For all things are less dreadful than they seem.—Wordsworth.

The Financial Storm.

The New York stock market was worse demoralized yesterday than ever before, perhaps, in the history of the Stock Exchange. If war with Great Britain or some other European power had been unexpectedly declared, the stampede could hardly have been worse. Stocks without number were thrown upon the market for what they would bring, and bidders named the price.

It is idle to say that this upheaval in the market is merely a "bear raid." Not even Mr. Harriman, though he is the most successful and unscrupulous pirate that has ever hoisted the black flag on the Stock Exchange, could have planned or carried out a decline one-tenth as great as that which has just occurred. It may be that Messrs. Morgan, Hill, Harriman and Gould may have wished to give Mr. Roosevelt and the public a lesson. But they could never have carried out their intention by mere manipulation. The simple fact is that the public has long since learned its lesson, and the wild decline of yesterday marked the culmination of an effort by the insiders to unload their stocks.

The Times-Dispatch is satisfied that the withdrawal of public confidence and the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt, though they have combined to produce an unparalleled shrinkage in railroad values, will prove ultimately to be of the greatest benefit to the railroads themselves. For a generation or more, despite the great and manifest services performed, the railroads have been constantly increasing in arrogance toward the public, in disregard of the people's rights and in the apparent belief that they were a peculiar order of beings. Because they were natural monopolies, they undertook to treat the public with lack of consideration, and, after long endurance, the public retaliated forcibly and at once by State legislation directed against the railroads. Simultaneously with this legislation came the Harriman revelations, and to public resentment was added public distrust. It was this belief that the railroads had not been efficiently managed, but had been run rather to gorge big dividends than to serve the public, that made Reading decline from 160 to 95, Union Pacific from 130 to 122, Atlantic Coast Line from 170 to 98, and other strong stocks on about the same scale.

If this spectacular and powerful demonstration of public disapproval of present railroad methods shall result in the betterment of those methods, we will look back to the panic of 1907 as the turning point for infinitely better things in our commercial life. And The Times-Dispatch believes such will be the case. The American people are broad and generous. They bear no animosity. They are willing to forgive and forget, and the railroads are able to learn how to serve. So far from destroying the prosperity of our country or annihilating the railroads, The Times-Dispatch believes that Mr. Roosevelt has put the country on a better basis by bringing into clear relief the weaknesses and bad methods of our present system.

Regulating the Railroads.

The New York Herald has recently published a summary of recent railroad legislation in a number of the States, which makes it clear why the railroad magnates are appealing to the President and urging that the regulation of the roads be left to the Federal government. There has been railroad legislation in the States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Texas.

The New York Legislature leads the way with more bills introduced than ever before for the regulation of railroads and other public utilities. There are 110 bills on the subject of railroads alone. The most important of the public utilities legislation is the Page-Merrill bill of this week, carrying out Governor Hughes' recommendations for two public service commissions, one to have authority over New York city and the other over the remainder of the State. There are several freight demurrage bills. Bills

for two cents a mile fare on all the steam railroads are very popular. Numerous bills of the same nature have been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature. One of them provides for the creation of a State railroad commission to have complete control over the roads of the State, great power, being accorded by the bill. Another provides that freight cars may be furnished for all shippers when demand for the same is made. There is also a two-cent fare bill.

The West Virginia Legislature passed a two-cent passenger rate bill. North Carolina passed a bill making the railway fare two and a quarter cents a mile on all roads more than sixty miles in length, the Corporation Commission being empowered to prescribe it on lesser lines. The rate is flat, displacing the present first-class of three and a quarter cents and the second-class of two and three-quarter cents.

The Alabama Legislature has passed bills fixing railroad rates on more than 100 articles, reducing the charges almost half in some instances and putting control of common carriers in the hands of the commission. Other laws are approved, reducing passenger fares from three to two and a half cents, providing for reciprocal demurrage in the matter of delay in providing equipment, ordering interchangeable mileage books and prohibiting free passes and rebates. Railroads are prevented by laws passed from charging any higher rates than now prevail or from removing suits from State to Federal courts.

South Dakota has enacted a law limiting passenger rates to two and a half cents a mile, and Nebraska has reduced passenger rates from three to two cents a mile.

The North Dakota law limits passenger fares to two and a half cents, with a flat rate of two cents for thousand-mile books.

New Mexico will declare for a three-cent rate, and Oregon has a sweeping law which gives the commission the power to regulate rates, and have general restrictive control of the railroads operated in the State. Any change in rates is to be made with the sanction of the commission. Reciprocal demurrage is one of the important parts of the law, giving the shipper indemnity for delay in getting cars ordered or promised by the carriers, as well as protecting the roads against abuses of shippers. Free passes are prohibited.

The Nevada law forces connecting lines to make joint rates, gives a maximum freight charge of about half present rates, allows narrow gauge roads to charge greater rates than broad, and demands pro rata distribution of cars on hand when cars are short on complaint.

The Ohio law limits passenger rates to two cents a mile.

Indiana has adopted the same rate, and has greatly enlarged the powers of the Railroad Commission.

Illinois and Missouri have reduced passenger rates to a two-cent basis.

The Iowa Legislature has enacted a reduced fare law, requiring railroads with an annual earning of \$4,000 a mile to sell fare at two cents, those earning less and over \$5,000 two and one-half cents, and those earning less than \$3,000 three cents.

The Minnesota Legislature has under discussion a score of anti-corporation measures, including a two-cent fare.

There are eighty-three anti-railroad measures pending in the Texas Legislature. There is a two-cent fare bill, a reciprocal demurrage bill, anti-free pass bills, a bill to prevent blacklisting of employees, a "no-seat no-fare" bill and a bill providing for the State licensing of telegraph operators. Governor Campbell and the labor unions favor many of the measures, and some are likely to be enacted into laws.

No wonder the railroad presidents are alarmed.

No wonder, in the face of such laws, and in the face of decreased net earnings, railroad stocks should have become a "drug on the market."

A Hint from Knoxville.

Knoxville did not adopt prohibition in a fit of spasms. The question was thoroughly canvassed, and for two weeks before election it was about the sole topic of conversation and discussion. On election day women and children paraded the streets in the interest of the cause, and business was practically suspended. Every argument was brought to bear by the opposition, but all to no purpose. Prohibition carried by a vote of about two to one.

"There can be no mistaking the meaning of this election," says the Sentinel. "The tremendous outpouring of voters showed the determination of the citizens of Knoxville to rid themselves of a business which they had found was dangerous and could not be regulated. The saloon met its Waterloo, and this, we believe, is the beginning of the end of the saloon power in the cities of Tennessee."

But this important question naturally suggests itself: If the Knoxville authorities could not regulate the saloons by law, will they be able to enforce prohibition? That is the question which Knoxville faces, and her experiment will be watched with keen interest. If she makes good, some other cities in Tennessee will be very apt to follow her example and put their saloons out of business.

In the meantime, the Knoxville Tribune gives out a word of warning, which we commend to the saloonkeepers of Richmond. It says that the saloonkeepers of Knoxville have only themselves to blame for the result.

"But for their attempt to control the politics of this city, their defiance of regulation and their failure to observe the laws," says our contemporary, "it is unlikely that the election would ever have been held. The people, despairing of relief except by getting rid of the saloons entirely."

The saloons are here by permission of the people, and they are subject to the regulations of law. So long as the saloonkeepers obey the law and attend to their business, it is not probable that their traffic will be interfered with. But if they undertake to dominate our politics, and if they show a disposition to defy the law, they may look out for a Knoxville cyclone in Richmond.

The Teeth of Children.

In connection with the Rockefeller gifts to education some have said that it is not good form to "look a gift-horse in the mouth." That may be a canon of education, but there is no impropriety in looking into the mouths of the school children to see that their teeth are sound. Boston, Cambridge and New York are proclaiming the importance of making such examinations, and by way of argument it is pointed out that investigation of the schools of Brookline revealed the fact that out of 700 children examined, 225 had bad teeth, 179 had teeth that were more or less unsound, and only 166 had teeth that were absolutely good.

It is a subject that should receive attention in every city. Many men and women have suffered much pain and inconvenience, and in some cases health has been impaired, because their teeth were neglected in childhood.

But here again bobs up government paternalism. Must the State care for the teeth as well as for the education of the children? Must the State stand in loco parentis to the child and pay its dentist's bills as well as its tutor's bills?

The Lynchburg News discusses William R. Hearst as a force to be reckoned with in American politics, and the News forges in your hand very correctly. It has been the custom to disparage and sneer at Hearst as a man of erratic purpose and feeble intellect, relying on his money to command the use of the brains of others. But this is a great mistake.—Petersburg Index-Appel.

Most decidedly, Hearst has a brain of his own, and he has energy, determination, and the talent of leadership. In addition to these he has a large following in the United States. Political parties have got to reckon with him, whether they would or not.

John Temple Graves, the brilliant Atlanta editor, has just been the victim of a brutal attack—his assailant, J. H. Crutcher, a powerful man physically, creeping upon and assaulting him from behind. It is further reported that Crutcher retaliated, whereupon the man ineffectually fled. Of course, he did. Any man who attacks from the rear is not made of the stuff to stand fair and square in a face to face encounter.—Lynchburg News.

Any man who attacks Colonel Graves from any point of view is an assassin at heart.

A Pennsylvania judge has helped along the good work. If you have a feeling in your head that is neither exaggerated ego, brainstorm nor emotional insanity, you can stake your word that it is a "transitory frenzy."

President Roosevelt has promised to co-operate in a movement to bring about a religious revival in New York City. Yet there stands the Capitol in plain view of his bedroom window.

Missouri proposes both to apply a bachelor tax and to hoist the price of marriage licenses. Up to a late hour last night, however, celibates were still free to emigrate or kill themselves.

Trout in Harrisburg, Pa., are reported dying from sore throat. This should teach the piscatorial world what comes of trying to swallow fisherman's yarns.

Nineteen thousand women own stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad, and probably at least seventeen of them know the difference between a share of stock and a second mortgage.

Prof. Van Dyke will stay at Princeton after the "The Great Gatsby" lecture, as he was unanimously panned in Boston, failed to come off as advertised.

Senator Lodge is going abroad for a few months this summer, evidently feeling competent to run the United States by cable during the warm months.

A Nebraska woman talked herself to death the other day. It is to be hoped, in this connection, that friends are forwarding marked copies to John Wesley Gaines.

Pittsburg wants it distinctly understood that some "really good men" live there. Most men of that sort, however, would rather die.

Plato would never have declared that "music is a moral law" had he ever lived in the next flat to a low-priced phonograph.

Count Castellane appears to have climbed into the anti-slide bureau drawer.

Now Madame Gould complains that Lawyer Kelly charged too much for ridding her of Boni, Fancy, fancy!

The most active volcano in existence is Sangay, in Ecuador. This excepts Mr. Tillman, however.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.

THE Chicago Daily Socialist proudly announces that it is "the only paper with a daily letter from the county jail," and that its readers it must seem just like a letter from home.—Washington Post.

Chicago is to have a new charter which will increase its borrowing power five-fold. Will it cause a man get a charter?—New York Herald.

The railroad investigation is over, but still none of them know why a car window will never go up nor a shade stay down.—Baltimore Sun.

George W. Perkins has reimbursed the New York Life for the campaign contribution made by Perkins in 1904. Now, who "reimbursed" Perkins?—Kansas City Times.

In Moscow some hold-up men recently robbed a university. In this country they hold up the nation and give the proceeds to a university.—New York American.

The Japanese critics of Kuroki's book have been told that the Japanese received rather too little blame for the Russian defeats.—Manchester (Vt.) Union.

A man in Kansas claims to have found a hole in the ground 300 feet deep. Now we know the Populist party went—Cleveland Leader.

Rhymes for To-Day

HE BOUGHT him 16,000 of Skookum Powder;
It went to the blooming bow-wow
and wows and
Collapsing with a noise that the deaf might have heard:
Which cost him a cool ninety thousand.

He mortgaged his house for a snug little sum,
And purchased 1,000 Specific;
They sold him at prices exceedingly hum;
His losses, that morn, were terrific.

He managed 100 of United Power
On overstrained credit—which cankers;
It broke 80 cents in a fifth of an hour—
They called for more cash at his bankers.

He auctioned his furniture, horses and such;
His wife advertised to take washing;
All this was just when they'd stung him
On 25 shares of Oshkoshing.

He bargained his brain to a doctor in Mass.,
His corpse to two medical scholars,
And put the returns into 6 shares of
Guns.

So vanished his last \$60,
He's living just now at the cost of the State,
In a room very small and well-padded;
And all through the day, he shouts early and late:
"How much are 2 2's when they're added?"
H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Limited Fishing.
Fritz: "Poor old Noah must have got awfully bored in the ark."
Hans: "By fishing out of the window."
Fritz: "Well, but he couldn't do that long, because he only had two worms."
—Cleveland Director.

Correct!
"That skirt dated last ten minutes at least."
"Sort of a time exposure, hey?"—Yale Record.

It Was in Him, All Right.
"That young man is no account. I thought you told me there was food stuff in him."
"I saw him eating lobster and drinking champagne."—Cleveland Leader.

The Dear Girls.
"Was what she did so very bad?"
"Why, my dear, I was scandalized."
"Then it must have been"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Which Helped Some.
"How did the bookkeeper manage to break into the safe?"
"By using a key made of entries."—Harvard Lampoon.

Unloaded on the Ragman.
Scribbles: "Congratulations, old man. I got rid of all my manuscript last week."
Drabbles: "That's good. What did you get for them?"
Scribbles: "How much do you suppose?"
Drabbles: "Haven't the least idea."
Scribbles: "I got two cents a pound."—Chicago News.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

A Land Boom.
Land in Southwest Virginia has advanced in value considerably since the Revolutionary War, when it sold for less than a cent an acre.—Bristol Herald-Leader.

Richmond's Tribute to Poe.
The Board of Aldermen of Richmond did the grateful and proper thing last Tuesday in voting to appropriate \$5,000 for a monument to Edgar Allan Poe. More than to his fellow citizens, Poe is a credit to the city of Richmond, and to the great cities where this erratic genius lived and wrought so brilliantly. Poe is a credit to the city of Richmond, and to the great cities where this erratic genius lived and wrought so brilliantly. Poe is a credit to the city of Richmond, and to the great cities where this erratic genius lived and wrought so brilliantly.

Prosperity That Doesn't Prosper.
Now, to our mind prosperity that overwhelms enterprises and people is not prosperity at all. It is a sign of a nation who is tempted to pray for a cessation of this terrible prosperity that is going to ruin us. We feel like Secretary Shaw, who is tempted to pray for a cessation of this terrible prosperity that is going to ruin us. We feel like Secretary Shaw, who is tempted to pray for a cessation of this terrible prosperity that is going to ruin us.

Noble Warfare.
The organization in Danville of a branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League is an important move in the direction of extending the limit of human life. From the days of the patriarchs, whose lives were prolonged by the use of magic, to the days of the present generation, the art of prolonging life has been a constant endeavor. It is a noble warfare, and it is a noble warfare.

Woman Suffrage.
The crushing defeat of woman's suffrage in England, and its failure whenever tried in this country, means the failure of our civilization. It means the failure of our civilization. It means the failure of our civilization. It means the failure of our civilization.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
One of the princesses of the Burmese court, not yet twenty, is said to be the possessor of the costliest dress in the world. It is a coat of mail, and is made of the scales of the crocodile. It is a coat of mail, and is made of the scales of the crocodile.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
Miss Mae Kennedy was the first woman to be elected to the office of inspector of the State of New York. She was elected to the office of inspector of the State of New York. She was elected to the office of inspector of the State of New York.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
Lieutenant Charles P. Nelson, who took the President under water in the torpedo boat Plunger, has been sent to Annapolis to teach all the midshipmen the art of handling the submarine.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
The first woman to be appointed an examiner in the United States Patent Office is Miss Mary A. Sanders, of Oklahoma. She is the first woman to be appointed an examiner in the United States Patent Office.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
An Indian girl of more than local reputation is known Annie, who owns one of the handsomest shawls in the world. She is a girl of more than local reputation. She is a girl of more than local reputation.

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RALEIGH'S NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

Historic Building to Be Torn Down to Give Place to Handsome Structure.

RUSSIANS AS UNDERWRITERS

Two Foreign Insurance Firms Are Licensed to Do Business. Bills Were Lost.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
RALEIGH, N. C., March 14.—Person county, in this State, has just been awarded a new post-office, with a name that is the shortest on record. It is AL. The name is Hebrew, and means "a heap of ashes," or "a pile of ruins." The mystery is why this name should have been selected.

The work of tearing down the three-story building at the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets to give place to the splendid fireproof temple of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons began to-day. The old building is historic. It was erected seventy-seven years ago, being at the time the handsomest in the city. One session of the State Legislature was held on the third floor after the destruction of the State House by fire in 1830.

Commissions were issued to-day by Adjutant-General T. R. Robertson, of the North Carolina National Guard, to the officers of the new naval brigade which he mustered into service at Plymouth March 12th. The officers commissioned are W. J. Jackson, lieutenant; J. L. Phillips, lieutenant; junior grade; and J. M. Martin, ensign.

Commissions are also issued to Charles W. Norman as junior first lieutenant; W. M. Robey, third lieutenant of First Battalion, Field Artillery, Charlotte.

Russian Underwriters.
The First Russian Fire Insurance Company and the Russian Insurance Company of St. Petersburg were licensed to-day to do business in North Carolina by the State Insurance Commission. The American Insurance Company of Philadelphia was also licensed to do a life business.

A number of charters for new corporations were issued to-day, as follows: Union Brick and Tile Company, Warsaw, Duplin county; capital, \$50,000; by D. B. Ziegler, A. M. Faison, J. E. Richwine, and others.

The Herald Publishing Company, of Forest City; capital, \$25,000; by W. W. Hicks and others.

The Twin City Electric Construction Company, of Winston-Salem; capital, \$25,000; by S. L. Blackburn and others.

The W. D. Rose Company, of Henderson, N. C.; capital, \$24,000; for general mercantile business.

Mysterious Death of Bills.
This seems to be no doubt that neither of the bills that were discussed so extensively by the Legislature to put the pay of solicitors on salaries instead of fees was ever ratified, in spite of the fact that the bills passed by the Senate and House were practically alike in the matter of provisions for the new pay. In that both bills were finally passed to limit salaries to \$2,500, and no solicitor to receive more than the aggregate of the fees in his district, all fees in excess of \$2,500 to go into the State treasury. However, these two bills, differing as to other subject-matter, it seems, were never adjusted by conference committee, nor were either of the two bills passed by both houses.

Practically a carload of handsome and most improved filing cabinets and other office fixtures has arrived, and the greater part of it is being installed in the offices of the State Auditor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the Auditor's office the fixtures are taking the place of the old desks, cases and other furniture that have served for many years.

KIDNAPPING CASE.
Mr. Beasley, Father of Missing Boy, on Stand—Many Witnesses.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
ELIZABETH, N. C., March 14.—The kidnapping case was resumed at 3:30 this afternoon.

Mr. S. H. Beasley, father of Kenneth, the missing boy, was the first witness called by the State. The examination was conducted by Solicitor H. S. Ward, under the questioning of the solicitor. Mr. Beasley rehearsed the story of the disappearance of the boy and the futile search that followed.

To a question asked by Solicitor Ward, Mr. Beasley stated that there was hard combat between him and Mr. Harrison on account of liquor legislation. Mr. Beasley related a conversation in which Mr. Harrison made threats that some one should suffer on account of the legislation. The conversation was a year or more prior.

Mr. Beasley rehearsed the conversation with Mr. Harrison in regard to an article in the News and Observer. This conversation occurred after the disappearance of the boy.

Counsel for the defense was over on the alert and raised a number of objections. Professor Jennings, principal of the Popular Branch High School when Kenneth disappeared, next occupied the witness chair, and related the incidents which transpired before and after the boy disappeared.

To questions asked by the solicitor, he related the incidents which transpired before and after the boy disappeared.

SICK HEADACHE.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaints. Rating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costiveness, Torpid Liver, Sick, Stomach, Biliousness, etc. Purely Vegetable.

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An Important Case

Entire Credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
Patient Cured of Ataxia Gives the Entire Credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Woodhouse, was the third witness to be called. His testimony was practically the same as the other witnesses, and dealt with the geography of the country.

The prosecution is laying a broad foundation to prove the